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SOURCE Borba, No 195, 1949

DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM

According to the latest calculations of experts, hydroelectric power plants with a capacity of 12 million kilowatts could be built on Yugoslav rivers. They could produce 50 billion kilowatt-hours of power per year. This would be equivalent to the work done by 168 million people.

In 1930, Yugoslavia produced 750 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and in 1940 produced 1,100,000,000 kilowatt-hours, which is an increase of 46.7 percent. The capacity of all the power plants in prewar Yugoslavia amounted to 430,000 kilowatts; of this total, hydroelectric power plants alone had a capacity of 146,000 kilowatts. Only 28.6 percent of the existing power plants were exploited because the plants were not connected by high-tension power lines.

In 1938, Yugoslavia produced only 71 kilowatt-hours of electricity per capita. In 1940, only 71 kilowatt-hours of power were consumed per capita.

According to the First Five-Year Plan, Yugoslavia is scheduled to produce 4,350,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power by the end of 1951, or 272 kilowatt-hours per capita per year.

The construction of 43 hydroelectric power plants and 14 thermal power plants, which was called for by the Five-Year Plan, has already begun. Twenty of these plants will have a capacity of over 100 million kilowatts of power per year each.

The power-production plan for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of the Five-Year Plan was surpassed by 25.3 percent, and 38.5 percent of the total Five-Year Plan was completed. During the first half of the Five-Year Plan, nine large and small power plants were constructed and put into operation, and in 1949, nine additional plants will be in operation. The Mariborski Otok power plant, like the Vlasenica power plant, will produce 350 million kilowatt-hours of power per year when all its units are in operation.

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Thus far, 800 kilometers of 110-kilovolt high-tension power lines have been put into operation, while in 1949, 500 kilometers more will be put into operation. By the end of 1948, 1,200 kilometers of 35-kilovolt high-tension power lines were put into operation, while in 1949, an additional 1,200 kilometers will be put into operation.

If the production of power per capita in Montenegro in 1939 is taken as 100, the index will be 6,000 in 1951, in Macedonia it will be 1,380, and in Bosnia and Herzegovina it will be 700.

The Jablanica power plant system will produce 900 million kilowatt hours of power per year. With that amount of power, 450 million tons of metal could be rolled.

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The Rama Power Plant on the Rama River will produce 700 million kilowatt-hours of power per year. The Mavrovo power plants will have a capacity of 178,500 kilowatts and will produce 343 million kilowatt-hours of power per year.

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The four units of the Vlasina River Power Plant will produce a total of 190 million kilowatt-hours of power per year.

In 1947, Yugoslavia produced 1,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power, while only 1,200,000,000 were called for by the plan; in 1948, 2 billion while only 1,500,000,000 were called for; and in the first half of 1949, 1,150,000,000 of the 2,300,000,000 projected for all of 1949, while only 2 billion were called for in the first half of 1949. In 1950, the plan calls for 3 billion and in 1951 for 4,350,000,000 kilowatt-hours of power.

In 1939, Yugoslavia had no 110-kilovolt high-tension power lines, but in 1947 there were 100 kilometers; in 1948, 600 kilometers, and in 1949, 1,100 kilometers. In 1950, 1,800 kilometers of high-tension power lines are called for by the Five-Year Plan; while in 1951, 2,700 kilometers are called for by the Five-Year Plan.

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